

***Allocapnia unzickeri* new species**

Male.—Wings reaching the sixth tergite. Seventh tergite with no dorsal process. Process of eighth tergite high and prominent, the large rugose lobes somewhat V-shaped from dorsal view; the pair of haired projections just below them small but prominent. Upper supra-anal process narrow, the apical segment about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the basal segment.

Female.—Many female specimens collected on the same bridges as the male described above would appear to be the same species. They are exactly like those of *granulata*.

Holotype male and *Allotype* female.—3 miles North of Dunlap, TENNESSEE; March 12, 1964; H. B. Cunningham. *Paratypes*.—Many ♂, ♀ from the type locality and the following localities in Tennessee: Annadel, twenty-four miles south of Hillsboro, and Whitwell.

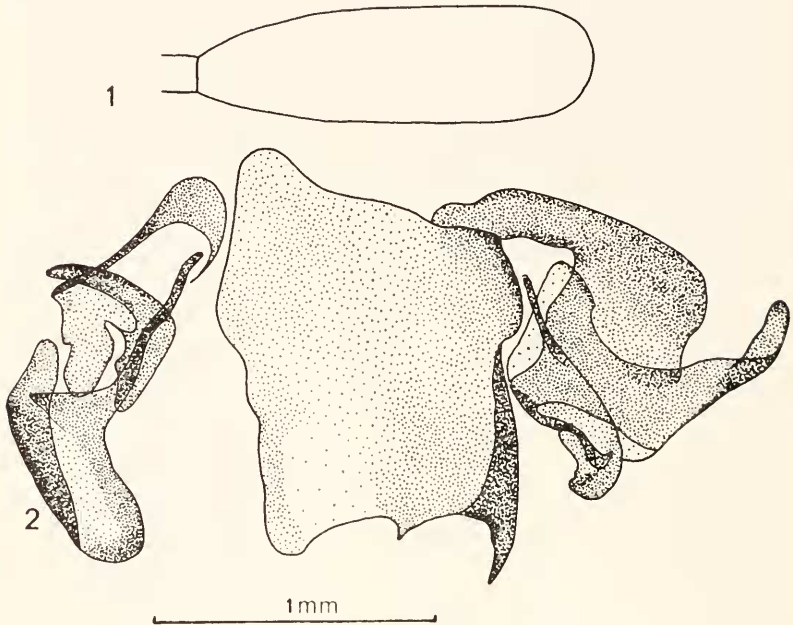
This species possesses a mesal hump on the eighth tergite which is markedly higher than that of either *warreni* or *granulata*, and has the apical part of the upper supra-anal process much longer than in either of these two species. From *warreni*, to which it is most closely related, it differs also in having larger rugose lobes which are confluent with the profile of the eighth tergite.

**A New Species of *Amorphoscelis* from Iraq
(Mantodea: Amorphoscelidae)**

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Among specimens of *Amorphoscelis* from the U. S. National Museum, which kindly have been made available for study by Dr. A. B. Gurney, I have been surprised to find a specimen native to Iraq, that is, in the southern part of the Palearctic region, when up to now the genus is known only from the Ethiopian (Africa south of the Sahara) and Oriental (from

India to New Guinea) regions. After detailed examination, this specimen is seen to belong to a new species, described as follows:



FIGS. 1, 2. *Amorphoscelis pantherina*, n. sp. Holotype ♂.
1. Last article of cercus. 2. Genitalia.

Amorphoscelis pantherina n. sp.

Male: General color grayish-beige, with numerous dark spots; length of body 18 mm, elytra a little surpassing the apex of abdomen.

Head strongly spotted with brownish-black, with the frontal shield almost entirely of this color; juxta-ocular tubercles scarcely distinct, the posterior ones the best defined; lateral prolongations of vertex rather large and rounded. Antennae annulated in the usual way.

Pronotum spotted with dark equally strongly and the surface weakly uneven: the anterior tubercles are not distinct and the posterior tubercles form only low bosses; the very distinct carinae are weakly elevated; the lateral margins are straight.



FIG. 3. *Amorphoscelis pantherina*, n. sp. Holotype ♂.

Anterior coxae with inner surface pale, with some dark spots; trochanters also with some small dark spots, and a larger sub-apical spot; femora considerably spotted with dark on inner surface, with the region of the brush in particular completely darkened; tibiae with 3 large dark transverse bands, subbasal, median, and apical; the first article of the tarsi dark-banded at each end and in the middle, the following ones at the ends only.

Middle and hind legs with tibiae and tarsi regularly dark-banded, the annulations less regularly on the femora.

Elytra 16.5 mm long, pale, with very numerous dark spots. Wings hyaline, with some dark spots only in the apical half of the costal field and at the apex of the discoidal field.

Abdomen dark brown upon the two surfaces; subgenital plate trapezoidal, with margins nearly straight and very convergent; styles lacking on the sole specimen seen; cerci wholly pale, their last article very elongate and with almost parallel margins (Fig. 1).

Genitalia rather strongly pigmented; hypophallus with the lobe well developed and with two rather separated pointed prolongations, a long one at the left and a shorter one in the middle; apophysis of the right epiphallus with a lateral boss; titillator with simple rounded apex; pseudophallus with denticulate apex (Fig. 2).

HOLOTYPE male: IRAQ, Arbil Liwa, Aug. 1962; this specimen, preserved in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, is the only one known to me.

AFFINITIES: This new species is closely related to no other Asiatic species, but seems especially related to *A. tigrina* Gigliotus, 1913, known only from the Sudanian regions of West Africa, from Senegal to Cameroun; it has the same type of coloration, and these two species are the only ones to have similarly two rather separated points on the hypophallus, and the apex of the titillator simple and rounded. One may note further that both of them inhabit relatively dry regions, in contrast to the great majority of the other species of the same genus.

Similarities stop there, and the two species both are distinguished by various characters, among others, details of coloration of legs and elytra, form of pronotal tubercles, form and coloration of the cerci, relative importance of the two prolongations of the hypophallus.